

cial decision, whether State or Federal, is entitled to respect; and if it settle a disputed point upon the basis of reason, should be followed by other courts. The judicial maxim, *stare decisis*, means, this and no more. In the relations of Federal and State courts, an additional rule prevails. The construction of a Federal statute by the Federal courts should be followed in State courts; and, conversely, the construction of State statutes by State courts is binding on the Federal. Yet this rule only applies to exclusive jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the constitution, should be followed when it is admitted. Hence, when the federalism assumes personal jurisdiction not granted by

As appellate jurisdiction is not a power which the State Governments are supreme, and therefore the State courts shall have appellate jurisdiction over the Federal courts, though each is superior to the other in their own form, and within their own exclusive jurisdiction; but when the jurisdiction is concurrent, they are equal; and the Federal allocation gives no color to the idea that they depend on or subordination of one to the other. The Federal courts, being of special limited jurisdiction, can only pass upon the rights involved in the cases, and when the rights are involved; and in such cases, no more is necessary, must interpret Constitutions

As I first stated, I have sent a bill to the Judiciary Committee, at this session, to regulate the empaneling of juries for the Federal courts. I have only a moment to consider the necessity of this or some similar measure, and, indeed, it seems to me that an elaborate argument upon it would be an insult to the intelligence of this House. Juries represent no party; they represent no class; they are not transplanted residents; not adventurers; but belong to the body of the people, and are usually selected from the most substantial of the freetholders. They are always carefully guarded from any suggestion, so as to secure that absolute impartiality which is essential to the very idea of a jury.

[illegible]

Wednesday, February 14, 1859.

SENATE.

Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—On motion by Mr. Hunter, (by a vote of yeas 20, nays 12) the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the better appropriation for the consular and diplomatic expenses of Government for the ending June 30th, 1860.

Some amendments proposed by Mr. Hunter in behalf of the Committee on Finance were agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved to strike out the appor-

traveled on a railroad had read, "Don't
on the platform when the cars are in mo-
Mr. Chandler obtained the floor, and
Senate went into Executive session, and
some time spent therein, the doors were
ed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Territory of Arizona.—Mr. Stephen
Georgia, from the Committee on Territo-
reported a bill to provide a temporary
ment for the Territory of Arizona, and to
of the surveyor general thereof, and
the House to consider it at this time.
Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, hoped the

[illegible]

"Why, Miss Constance's son?"

"Oh, the very man I told you of," Bochemaurice told me he was."

"Do you know where he is?"

"No, mas'r. Spec he's somewhere."

"Do you know whether his name besides Sam?"

"Yes, mas'r; Sam Taliaferro."

A surname, and an uncommon luck so far.

The cars stopped, and he went away to Mr. Nardwell's house; and drove thither with Jake. The